The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,935—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,034 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave BOMBAY on the 21th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350	„ 115

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fares.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	about 10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Bond	2700	400	to follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2200	300	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3999	400	about 30th Oct.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	to follow.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	do.
s.s. TRINACRIA	C. White	2197	471	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2283	500	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs. 600
„ Liverpool	„ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ Naples	„ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS MAKERS,

31, MEADOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th Sept.
s.s. POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

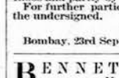
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Boheа, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)

Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,014
CLAIMS PAID	£2,710,387

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalbadevie Cavel Street, the whole of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plateware, crockery, and glassware, mahogany piano, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property of the late Mr. John Smale. Property is now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT COPPERSMITH STREET, MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Sadanund and Balcrishna Nuthoojee, with the consent of the Official Assignee, and In re Bazia alias Anunta Baboorao, an Insolvent.

All that piece of Government land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built thereon, situate on the west side of Coppersmith Street, in the New Town, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 70 and 80, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69, containing by admeasurement about 72 and five-ninths square yard, and bounded on the north partly by the open gulley and partly by the house of Rabajee Damodjee, on the south by the property of Mylshai Tyebjee, on the east by the Coppersmith Street, and on the west partly by the dwelling house of Saleman Inoos and partly by the open ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 1, FORBES STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite to Sir Sassoon's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass bound grand piano by Collard and Collard, especially made to order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, a first-rate Surat cow with calf, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq., the same comprises glassware, dinner and tea services, handsome teakwood and polished French-polished household furniture, such as a set of camp tables in 1 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier and side tables, easy, folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, Brussel carpet, a mahogany brass bound piano by "Collard and Collard," rich table ornaments, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome strong Grey Arab galloway, 14 hands, goes well in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, foot of Harkness, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate oil-painting and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built glass-fronted miniature broncham, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. H. Middleton, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plateware, such as tea urn, claret jug, cruetstand, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, dumb waiter, Madras and Mallet pattern chairs, handsome circular, pier, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, ventre Parisian elaborately carved davenport, teapoy, chiffonier, parian figures, very rich table ornaments, illustrate pictures, Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine, iron four post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispenseas articles, books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built brougham by Nurse of London.
1 Handsome fast-trotting grey arab horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd September 1880.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 1 charged as commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, catttle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing to the

BOMBAY PUBLIC

That he has entered into arrangements with

MR. T. HUDSON

OF THE

SURPRISE PARTY

TO FORM

A GRAND COMBINATION,

IN WHICH

THE MEMBERS OF BOTH COMPANIES

Will appear Nightly,

Commencing from

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentleman who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, exclusive of purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. Fachiri.
	Dr. Bejoli.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. T. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson. (2).	Mr. H. W. Cloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. C. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late 2nd Lieutenant F. P. F. WOOD, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 16th August, 1880, are requested to SEND them to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from date of this advertisement.

W. W. CHARD, Capt. 7th R. F.,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Kandahar.
22nd Sept., 1880.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late 2nd Lieutenant E. S. MARSH, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the 16th August, 1880, are requested to SEND them to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from date of this advertisement.

W. W. CHARD, Capt., 7th R. F.,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Kandahar.
22nd Sept., 1880.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of the late Major T. B. VAUDELEUR, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who died on 26th August, 1880, of wounds received in action, are requested to SEND them to the undersigned within ONE MONTH from date of this advertisement.

W. W. CHARD, Capt., 7th R. F.,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Kandahar.
22nd Sept., 1880.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the estate of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. H. NEWPORT, 28th Bombay Native Infantry, will be good enough to inform the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date of advertisement, after which no claim will be admitted.

F. C. SINGLETON, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment on the Estate of late Lieut.-Colonel Newport, 28th Bombay N. I.
Camp at Kandahar, 8th September, 1880.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, at 3 p. m., to receive the LIQUIDATORS' REPORT and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th instant to 30th proximo, both days inclusive.

K. R. CAMA, J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1880.

ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September (Feast of St. Michael and all Angels) at 6 p.m. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, B.A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

ADMISSION FREE BY TICKET, which can be obtained on application BY LETTER to the Honorary Secretary, Cathedral Vestry. Copies of the Festival Music may also be had. Price 2 annas.

No applications for tickets will be received after one o'clock on the day of the Festival.

After the Choir have passed in, all unoccupied seats will be open to the public.

The offertories will be devoted to the Indo-British Institution.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FOUR NOTES of 1 per cent. TRANSFER LOAN, of 1st May, 1855, of Rs. 1,000 each, standing in the name of GOLALMAND HEERJEE KOTHARA and numbered respectively 106333-36, and besides, the following articles, viz., THREE GOLD CHAINS, valued at Rs. 700, ONE GOLD BANGLE, Rs. 30, TWO CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10, and RUPEES TWENTY in cash, have been STOLEN from a house in Bora Bazar, No. 34, on the 13th instant.

Any person BUYING or otherwise DEALING with the above articles shall do so at his own risk and will be PROSECUTED.

हे. ग. नथु.

i. e., HEMRAJ NATHOO.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY the 7 October, 1880, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ending 30 June, 1880.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of the late Captain J. Dixon.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to 7th October, 1880, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers
Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Line Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE, FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829, Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz. Quarts	.....	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do.	Impl. Pints	„	5 4
Do.	Pints.....	„	4 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LADIES' FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

Round Crown, Half Stiff Felt, Very Light, Brown, Green, and Blue	... ...	...	9 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmets	... ...	...	12 0
Ladies' Drab Felt on Pith Body	... ...	...	12 0
Ladies' Drab Felt Terai	... ...	...	18 0

DISCOUNT.—2 Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

HOAR & CO., 3, Rampart Row. **BOMBAY.**

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of FASHIONABLE MAKING and MATERIALS, PERFECT FIT and REASONABLE PRICES, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	... „	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	... „	35 0 0
Two years' guarantee.	Sent post free to every Station in India.		

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch [illegible] or less, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting [illegible] MAR er case.

The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific [illegible] ents wi

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mech[illegible] GLASS; there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can b[illegible] unfact[illegible]antly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years good service.

Every watch is packed in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, & BAGS.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large stock of the above, made by the best English Manufacturers. The Material and Workmanship is the best procurable, and they can be recommended for convenience, strength, and durability.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches.	Rs.	as.
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas; edges bound with leather, strong iron ribs, copper rivetted, strong tumbler lock	27	27	0
	30	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout dull japanned canvas, the most desirable trunk made	27	30	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, morocco pocket for papers, strong iron ribs and best brass tumbler lock	33	50	0
	36	58	0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, strong lever lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended	22	30	0
	24	31	0
	27	38	0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting ribs	24	40	0
	26	45	0
The "Gladstone Bag," a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious, made of the best oxhide, first rate locks and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20	39	0
	22	45	0
	24	49	0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20	44	0
	22	46	0
	24	49	

	Inches.	Rs.	as.
Black Hide Hand Bags, very useful for papers, &c. enamelled hide, double spring lock		17	0
		19	0
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco, double action spring lock. The Indian Railway Travellers' Carriage Companion		10	0

COURIER OR CASH BAGS.

Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap of leading under bottom for extra security		9	8
		10	0
		12	8
		13	8
The same make as above, brown oxhide, lined leather		12	8
		18	0
Soiled Linen Bags, made of strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock		5	8
		6	8
Carpet Bags, strong and useful, lined with holland, brass locks and leather handles		9	8
Hat cases, in brown leather with scarlet linings, good lock		11	0
Do. made of Tanned Flax finished in the best style		22	8
do. Air tight block Tin		12	0
do. do. do. to hold 2 Hats		15	0
The Hat Compendium, made of japanned canvas, immoveable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmanteau when required		23	8

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.

For Uniform, Court or Dress Suits, made of extra stout block tin, strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of their being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22	21	0
	24	28	0
	26	30	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22, 1880.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams quote Consols in London ¼ higher at 98, French Rentes ¼ higher at 119, Enfaced Rupee Paper ¼ up in Fours-and-a-half at 87½, Fours unchanged at 80½.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are quoted at previous prices, and in Seeds and Wheat the only movement to notice is a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive. The Liverpool East India Wool Sales opened yesterday with a steady market, 18,000 bales being catalogued.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain quiet, quotations being the same as on Friday last.

The Liverpool Cotton market Reuter reports as closing in favour of buyers, but the only alteration made in spot prices is a reduction of 1-16d. in Mid Uplands, which now stands at 7¼d. Unfortunately the figures giving the estimated sales, imports, &c. are unintelligible.

In New York ready Mid Uplands has declined from 11 15-16 to 11¾ cents, and December shipment from 10·90 to 10·85 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880	1879	1878
Tuesday's receipts	20,000	21,000	18,600
Four days' do.	67,000	67,000	47,800
Total since 1st Sept.	250,000	186,000	194,200

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has declined from 52d. to 51, 15-16d. per oz. at which it would be equivalent to about 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee. According to some private telegrams there are buyers and no sellers at 52d., but it is somewhat singular that for some little time past, while private advices have been above Reuter, the tendency of the market has nevertheless been unquestionably downwards.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the slight decline in Bar Silver in London as advised by Reuter, and, if anything, rather easier quotations from Calcutta, the market opened with a somewhat steadier feeling, which became more marked during the day and at the close the banks' drawing rates are 1-16d. higher. Even at the rise the disposition apparent has been more in favour of selling than buying, but this may be, and probably is, due to a tendency to discount full rates being obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea seems to be in favour of an average of slightly over 1s. 8d. being realised, but if not we may look for rates taking a downward turn again. As there is nothing otherwise to support an advance, we quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8 1-32d.	"
3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	214½	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 5-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' slight at 5-16 to ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active, and values are no higher. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 96 7-16 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104 9-16 to ⅝.

SHARES.—A very firm feeling prevails, but the market cannot be called active. In Banks there is no change of any kind, Bank of Bombay being still quoted at Rs. 700. Land Companies are all as last quoted. In Press Companies we note an advance of Rs. 75 in Apollo, Rs. 50 in East India, Rs. 7½ in New Indian, and Rs. 3 in Broach Cotton Company. Albert Press Co., of Kurrachee, are Rs. 20 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, and our quotations give an improvement of Rs. 100 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Khatao Mackonjee, and Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Soonderdas.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the quiet accounts from Liverpool the tone here has been dull with little doing. Some small purchases are reported for export of strict F. G. F. Omra at Rs. 206, but otherwise transactions have been confined to purchases for the local mills. For March delivery Good Ginned Broach has changed hands at Rs. 228 per candy, but Akote remains at Rs. 215 and F. G. F. Dhollera for May delivery at Rs. 198 per candy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 for ready, of which supplies are limited. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing on the spot, but we hear of purchases of Guzerat for May delivery of about 25,000 cwts., in all at Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 31 for best white, and business has been done at Rs. 29 up to Rs. 31½ according to quality.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are unchanged at 22s. 6d. for weight and 27s. 6d. for measurement asked. For January, February, and March shipment a large businesshas been done for Trieste and Venice by the P. and O. and Austrian Lloyds at £2 and £2-2-6 payable here at 2s. exchange.

PIECE GOODS continue to show, if anything, a hardening tendency, and on the spot the clearances are on the increase, but dealers are still too well supplied to do anything in the shape of arrival business.

COALS may be quiet but steady, but we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.	&	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	10,000	25½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	270

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	665
Prere Land	5,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,220	22	2,100
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	50	445
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	112½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	42
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	1630
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,900
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	400
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50	525
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	520
Oriental Press	120	.....	1,500	75	750
Prince of W. Press and S. & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	110	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	425
Volkart's Press Co	150	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	95
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	525
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s.	2,100
Bhowanuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United	300	1,000	1,000	25	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	30	710
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	625
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	405
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	500
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	660
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	970
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	830
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	830
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	575
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,140
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	910
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,055
Oriental	1,000	625	625	..	670
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500		265
Swadeshi S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	775
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1010xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	910
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	665xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £10 Shares.	..	£20	13-14-3	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Bo. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A112 B132
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	855 xd
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	395
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	135

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m.. 10 a. am.2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·792
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind	SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	443
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	29·84
" " Year	61·80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Sept.	0·12

From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Royal Sovereign, 1,338 tons, Captain G. Richt, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Ship Sierra Estrella, 1,435 tons, Captain P. Murdock, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE barque Asie Mineure, 406 tons, Captain E. Coullandean, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 21st. inst. from the Persian Gulf via Cochin with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Ship Bradwick Castle, 1,785 tons, Captain W. Erskin, which arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Cardiff (27th June), brought a cargo of 2,542 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs P. and O. S. N. Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Euphrates, 459 tons, Captain G. De Smidt, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Kurrachee (18th Sept), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Jones, Mr. Roye, Mr. Watson, and 156 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
21	Calder (s)	Raffin	Bussorah. Aug 18.
	Euphrates (s)	DeSmidt	Kurrachee, Sept 18.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Royal Sovering, Ritch, to Calcutta.
Ship Sierra Estretta, Murdock, to Chittagong.
Barque Asie Mineure, Coullandean, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Geelong, to China.
Steamer Calder, to P. Gulf.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Wistow Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Puttialla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

17 Almora (s) ..... Hutcheson .. London, Aug 7.
Ellen Isabell (s) .. Dunjeens .. Bombay, Aug 10.
E. of India (s) .... Bohman .... Jeddah, Aug 2.
18 Pythomene ..... Fisher ..... Liverpool, June 10.
Alnwick Castle .... Kelly ..... Agoa Bay Aug 12.
Villede Marseilles Let ..... Bourbon, Aug 23.
Victoria Cross ..... Holten ..... Liverpool, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 17—Steamers Eldorado and Oriental. Ship Baron Aberdare, Sheila and City of Hankow. Schooner Glucknaut.
Sept 18—Ship Macedon.

PASSENGERS.

Per Almora.—Mr. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and 8 children, Capt. J. G. Ballingall, Mrs. Pound and 2 children, Mrs. Tall and 5 children, Mr. Manna, Mrs. E. Rist and child, Dr. W. G. Jack, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cherry and one deck.

Per Alnwick Castle.—Mr. G. T. Waddle and Mr. Duncan Dunsmore.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

18 Poona (s) .... Calcutta.
Peshawur (s). .... Southampton.
19 Duke of Argyll (s). ..... London.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

18 Poona (s) .... Southampton.
19 Peshawur (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—5 cases candles, Valjee Soonderjee ; 9 cases sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co ; 2 casks copper wire, Sallaybhoy Tyebjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore s—25 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Clan Alpines—10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore s—15 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gwalior s—20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Corsica s—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Varona s—21 boxes bar silver (Rs 30,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co ; 2 cases note papers and envelops, 15 cases fool scap papers 1 case writing papers and 3 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 9 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Meyashab Shrufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—40 bales wool, Jeevandass Premjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Sinapson and Co.
Wistow Hall s—15 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Lamont s—695 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,250 cwts myrabolans, Ralli Brothers

FOR PORT SAID.

Varona s—150 packages tobacco, P and O S N Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia s—3,200 cwts wheat, Melville and Co ; 160½ cwts copra, Ramanbhoy Russoolbhoy.
Verona s—197 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Singapore s—1,182 cwts linseed 210 cwts poppyseed and 2,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 30 cwts weedseed and 75 cwts mowra flowers, Volkart Brothers ; 4 bales silk west, The A S and W Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Verona s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo, Lockhart and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Kuoop and Co ; 70 bales cotton, L Singer and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 60 bales cotton 1,020 cwts castorseed and 150 cwts ground nuts, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton 30 bales rags, P and O S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Verona s—200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, L Singer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 140 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo, Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 140 bales cotton 50 bales ceiminan and 11 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—50 packages cloves, Cuma Ramjee ; 125 cwts onions, Hajee Cassum Joosub ; 12 bales twist, Haiee Adum Esmail and Co ; 25 bales twist, P F Talati ; 60 bales twist, S N Talati ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Guneshdass Shabhagmull ; 73 cwts oopiates, 21 cwts bikchun, and 21 cwts horns, Datardina Mowjee ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 8 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerjee ; 15 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 31 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 20 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee ; 35 chests opium, N J A Hormusjee ; 4 bales waste cotton, P and O S N Co ; 3 cases peacock feathers, Bundally Sewjee ; 90 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—30 packages cloves, buma Ramjee ; 19 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—9 chests opium, Guneshdass Crushanajee ; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

56-78—C Tyabjee—Khudiza alias Doolum Begum vs Salma and others—Prescot and W—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]
For Judgment.

443-79—Nanu and H—(for pauper) Sudasive Bhasker Joshu vs Thakubai and others—Khamderao M.
For investigation under Sec 108 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Damoder Ramchundra Pandit vs Vishnoo Ramchandra Kanade and another—Balkrishna and B.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Chunnee Lingoo vs. Rukhmabai and others,—Tobin and R—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Barnett, Major, 4th Madras N I, on sick leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Whitwell, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Griffiths, Lieut Col, 35th Madras N I, on duty, to Banda.
Farman, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, Sept. 18.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Moultrie, Extra Asst Commr, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Asst Commr, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr G E Godbier, Extra Asst Commr, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Asst Commr, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Under the provisions of Sec 46 of the Burma Courts Act of 1875 (Act XVII of 1875), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C F Egerton Allen, Barrister-at Law and Additional Recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr C J Wilkinson, or until further orders.

Mr T W Wood, Dist Supdt of Police, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Supdt, 2nd Grade, from the date on which he returned from leave.

Mr J W Olive, Dist Supdt of Police, 4th (Offg 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Supdt, 3rd Grade.

Mr W J Porter, Dist Supdt of Police, 5th (Offg 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Supdt, 4th Grade.

Mr R C Stevenson, Dist Supdt of Police, 5th (Offg 4th) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr R A L Fanshawe, Asst Supdt of Police and Offg Supdt, 5th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr J D Mercer, Inspr of Police, 1st Class, and Offg Asst Supdt of Police, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr F A de'Reepstorff, Offg 3rd Asst Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd Asst Supdt during the absence on furlough of Mr E H Man, or until further orders.

Mr F E Tuson, Offg Extra Asst Supdt of the 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supdt, vice Mr de'Reepstorff.

Mr O H Brookes, Extra Asst Supdt of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Asst Supdt of the 1st Class, vice Mr Tuson.

Mr J L Lang to officiate as Extra Asst Supdt of the 2nd Class.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev J R Baldwin, a Sr Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab, to retire from the service, from 1st July 1880.

H M's Secy of State for India has appointed the Rev John Irwin Browne Cockin, B A, to be a Jr Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab to fill an existing vacancy.

The following officers, who are Offg as Asst Consvrs of Forests of the 3rd Grade, are confirmed in that grade, from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr E F Litchfield, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests attached to the Forest Survey Branch, 1st June 1880.
Mr W M Green Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests in Bengal, 12th June 1880.
Mr A M Reuther, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests in the Punjab 29th July 1880.
Mr A T Drysdale, Depy Consvr of Forests in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, and Mr G Mann, Depy Consvr of Forests, in Assam, are appointed Consvrs of Forests of the 4th Grade, from 1st Apl 1880.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J S Williams as Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commdt, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated 27th June 1880, is confirmed :—

Capt C E Wheeler, Station Staff Officer, Erinpura having proceeded on detached duty, Maj A R T McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will perform the duties of Station Staff Officer from this date till further orders.

The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commdt, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated the 31st July 1880, is confirmed :—

Capt C E Wheeler, Adjt, having reported his departure this day to join his appointment as Offg 2nd-in-Command, Mhairwarra Battalion, Maj A R T McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, till further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments :—

Brigade Staff—Col R J Hughes, h p, late 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Bdr-Genl, in succession to Maj-Gen H R Browne, whose tour of staff service has expired, dated 2nd Sept 1880.

Punjab Frontier Force—Col T G Kennedy, C B, Commdt, Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of Bdr-Genl, vice Bdr-Genl C J Godby (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Govr-Genl), temporarily appointed, dated 7th Sept 1880.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) B W Ryall, S C, Commdt, 8th Bengal Cavy, (m c) for 1 year 182 days.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) G A Craster, R E, Supdtg Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D, N W P and Oudh, (p a) for 2 years.

Capt E H Webb, Genl List, Infy, Wing Officer, 8th Regt of N I (m c) for 2 years.

Surg-Maj T E Charles, M D, Supdt-Genl of Vaccination, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta (m c) for 2 years.

Lieut H F Willoughby, R A, Asst Supdt, of Factories, Ordnance Dept, is allowed leave in India (m c) 121 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj James William O'Dowda, To be Lieut-Col—12th Sept 1880.

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry—Colon Havildar Jumunna Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Dhurrum Sing, invalided, 17th May 1880.

In continuation of G G O No 522 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Joseph White Orchard, S C, 8th Sept 1880.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments,—

Mr H B Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, I G S Tenasserim, is confirmed in his appointment of 4th Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine.

Mr William Legate, to be a 3rd Class Engr in H M's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I G S Celerity.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W P Johnson is appointed as a Probationary Asst Locomotive Supdt in Class IV of the Revenue Estab of State Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Col W S Trevor, v.s., RE, Chief Engr, Class II., British Burmah, is transferred to the office of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr W C Furnivall, Chief Engr, Class III, is transferred from the office of the Director-Genl of Railways to be Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commr of British Burmah in the P W D.

Mr P G Teale, Supdt, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, having received privilege leave from 15th Aug 1880, the following officiating appointments are made :—

Mr T C Hill, Supdt, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Supdt, 2nd Grade.

Mr W P Johnston, Asst, Supdt, 1st Grade to act as Supdt, 3rd Grade.

Hony Capt and Depy Commr H E Mitchell, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Mily Works Branch, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr Estab attached to Local Administrations, from 6th Augt 1880, vice Mr. D E H Noyes, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, resigned.

From Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to Ex Eng, 4th Grade —Lieut R O Lloyd, RE, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, British Burmah.

From 2nd to 1st Grade, Asst Engr—Mr Bhagat Singh, Rajputana.

From Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to Ex Engr, 4th Grade—Mr J Rollo Assam, vice Lieut Lloyd, R E, confirmed.

Mr J E Ives, Apprentice Engr, Punjab P W D is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, from 1st July 1880.

To fill a vacancy existing in the Engr Estab Railway Branch, Mr W McHutchin is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade, Asst Engr, from 14th Sept 1880.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately for it frequently happens that they differ [illegible] in power.

MESSRS. C[illegible]CKS and Co., for the convenience of cli[illegible]o may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST's [illegible]es, have also in stock some of their own m[illegible]ure, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ATHLETIC SPORTS.

OWING to the UNSETTLED state of the WEATHER, it has been decided to POSTPONE the SPORTS appointed to take place on the 24th and 25th instant, and other dates will be fixed as early as possible.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

THERE is now little doubt that the Government has made up its mind to withdraw from Kandahar and that the new frontier will stop at the Kojuck Pass, Quetta being the governing centre of our possessions in those parts. Public opinion will, we believe, acquiesce in the decision to retire from Kandahar. It would equally have acquiesced in the annexation of that city and the province of which it is the capital, for the reasons justifying the step in a political and military as well as in a commercial point of view are many and weighty. But the Liberal Government is in a manner pledged to a cautious and Conservative policy in this matter, and undoubtedly the permanent occupation by a large force of a city so far from its base, and, as recent events have shown, so well within reach of implacable enemies, against whom it would be necessary to be always on guard. Annexation would entail a heavy expenditure and perhaps involve the country in perpetually recurring conflicts, and the public will accord the Government the benefit of the doubt which naturally arises as to what is best to be done under the circumstances. A year ago the annexation of Kandahar would have been generally approved, but the late Ministry could not even then make up its mind to that course. Later on Lord Lytton, apparently by way of compromise, sketched out the abortive project of dividing the Afghan kingdom into three parts, and giving one of them, the Kandahar province, to a British nominee, poor Shere Ali, who was appointed Wali with so much ceremony. That arrangement did not last the summer, and the new Government had to face the question of annexation or evacuation. Wisely or unwisely, it has, we understand, decided for the latter course. The great fault of the late Government was that it had not the courage of its opinions, and if it ever took a distinct line of policy on any question it soon swerved from it, and what began bravely enough generally ended in futility. That was the history of its action in favour of "the independence and integrity" of the Ottoman Empire, and the same infirmity of purpose, the same halting between two opinions, marked its action in regard to Afghanistan. The results were so humiliating that the public is now prepared to give its approval to almost any course which the present Government may take, provided it be one showing distinct purpose and some settled principle of action. There has been besides a perceptible change of opinion during the last few months on this Afghan question. The difficulties which succeed each other in spite of military successes—to say nothing of occasional military failures—have created a general disposition to regard with incredulity the prognostications of a Russian ascendency in that region as the alternative to our own. The Russians would undoubtedly find the same difficulties besetting their path, and as they would be a couple of thousand miles farther from their base than we are, their means of overcoming them would be considerably less. We are able to regard the vision of a Russian army entering the Afghan wilds *en route* to India with greater complacency now than was the case when General Stoletoff went to Kabul, and there is a reaction against the warlike spirit which proved so strong at the end of 1878.

Referring to the popular sentiment as it existed before the outbreak of the first Afghan war, Sir John Kaye said there was hardly a public in India and that what little opinion it was conscious of was military. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this description of English opinion applies, in the present day, to the two Southern Presidencies, whose everyday interests are more enduring than those of frontier diplomacy and war. It is even doubtful whether the description is applicable, generally, to the Bengal Presidency, including the Punjab, the most warlike of the Provinces, where every tenth man is a colonel. We are persuaded that an Englishman, transported by some Aladdin's trick from beyond "the silver streak," and dropped suddenly among his countrymen in the "Empire Province"—"the sword and shield of India," as Mr. Griffin calls it—would feel considerably surprised at their generally unwarlike tone at the present time. He would discover that the Punjabis had grown heartily sick of the Afghan business. The second Afghan war has done more than anything else within the last forty years to induce a feeling of partiality to the Lawrencite doctrine in the very quarters where formerly it was most despised. This change of sentiment is one of the chief results which we have to show for our expenditure of twenty millions sterling, a sum which, on Sir John Strachey's and Lord Lytton's own showing, would suffice for the relief of the next two famines. There are fire-eaters among us no doubt ; but they are now in the minority. If proof of this were required it would be found in what our Simla correspondent has told us concerning a meeting held there last Friday evening to consider "A New Afghan Question." We are told that the proceedings were of the dullest, and that very few attended, though the speaker was once upon a time our Chief Political Officer at Kabul. This was Dr. Bellew, a blood-and-iron man, and an annexationist to the core. His appointment under General Roberts was supposed at the time to signify the definite adoption of an annexationist policy on the part of Lord Lytton's Government. Yet, as our correspondent says, Dr. Bellew's fame as an ex-political and as an Afghanologist of portentous learning, failed to draw the Himalayan Capital. His words fell upon the Himalayans like the barren mountain wind. It was expected that Lord Ripon would preside ; the Doctor's late position at Kabul was supposed to constitute a claim to that distinction. Perhaps this was why Lord Ripon went off to shoot game, somewhere, a day or two before. The prospect of a "New Afghan Question" would have been enough to drive even the most long-suffering Viceroy to the confines of Thibet. However, our correspondent assures us that the question was not so very new after all. The substance of it, and in some instances, almost the very words, may be found in Dr. Bellew's recent pamphlet on the races and past history of Afghanistan. The only cheerful incident in the ex-Political's unappreciated performance arose from the intervention of a person who entertained a fellow-feeling, so to speak, for the subjects of the discourse. This person was the gentleman

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 22, 5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 received 7 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅛d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 79¼.

PUNISHMENT OF THE MARRIS AND ATCHZAIS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 21.

General Macgregor's brigade, consisting of the 60th Rifles and three Bengal regiments, has been ordered to return to India *via* the Hurnai line, punishing the Marris *en route*. General Baker's brigade, now in Pishin, has been told off to punish the Atchzais and the Kojuck tribes. General Roberts is at Quetta to-day. Mr. Lyall is expected there on the third.

There appears to be a general dislike to Abdul Rayman in this vicinity on account of his supposed Russian proclivities.

OUR FUTURE AFGHAN POLICY.

Great uncertainty prevails about our future policy. Military opinion is unadvisably (?) unanimous against annexation, which is favored by the local political officers. Sir Robert Sandeman and General Phayre recommend the holding of the line of the Kojuck. Some rumours prevail there about Abdul Rayman and Kabul, which are discredited by the authorities. The latest news from that direction is fourteen days old. All quiet.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE FIELD OF MAIWAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 22.

Officers who have visited Maiwand report that on the battle field the most instructive signs now remaining are lines of dead horses, showing on one side where our Horse Artillery battery was drawn up, and on other where Ayoub's guns were placed. From this it is easy, even now, to realize the formation of the hostile forces. The villagers after hearing of Ayoub's defeat had buried our dead, and two huge mounds in front of the Maiwand valley mark their graves. One mound is on the actual ground occupied by our troops during the action, while the other is some distance in the rear. Depressions in the ground and deep blood stains still remain where our men fell together in the struggle against vast numbers. Discharged martini cartridges are also scattered about, lying often very thickly together, as if parties of men had rallied from time to time and fought in knots against overwhelming numbers. This bears out the statements that wherever the 66th colours were raised a rally followed, the men standing their ground until forced back or killed. In one enclosure 43 bodies were found unburied. The villagers have merely thrown down walls upon them. The broken pieces of walls having been removed disclosed 33 of the 66th men and 10 of the Bombay Grenadiers. All had plainly fallen fighting within the enclosure, which was the last wherein a stand was made after the troops had retired in disorder from the field.

It was learnt that Ayoub's losses were very great at Maiwand, parties of men being employed for eight days to bury the Afghan dead.

DISCOVERY OF A KAREZ AT MAIWAND.

A curious discovery, which General Burrows' cavalry might have made, is that close to where our troops were engaged in front of Maiwand is a Karez of excellent water near which General Daubeny's brigade is now encamped. Thirst was one cause of the demoralization of our troops on the 27th of July, and yet, within their reach, was a plentiful supply of water. Foraging parties from Kushk-i-Nakhud had visited Maiwand several times before the action took place, yet the topography of the country was unknown, and the existence of this Karez unsuspected.

THE DREADFUL LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.
DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, SEPT. 22.

The following is the account of the Naini Tal landslip :—Rain which had been threatening for sometime, began to fall heavily on the evening of 16th inst. Showers had foreshadowed white weather which was believed to be the final burst of the monsoon. Friday passed and Saturday dawned, but still the sky was leaden ; mists hung thickly over the mountain, and rain poured steadily on in an uninterrupted flow. Early Saturday forenoon the gauge showed that the fall of rain had aggregated twenty-five inches in forty hours. The effect of this enormous mass of water, pouring down on a confined area of settlement, which is roughly a basin formed by a circle of more or less precipitous hills, was apparent. Every road was cut to pieces, the steeper ones on the hillside being reduced to a condition of huge drains, down which poured floods of discoloured water.

On Saturday forenoon rumours of the dangerous state of the Victoria Hotel were noised abroad. A landslip, slight in itself, but ominous of what might follow, had occurred in the spur behind at about ten o'clock in the morning, resulting in a collapse of the whole upper line of out-houses and a portion of the back premises. Many of the visitors, who had been staying at the hotel, lost no time in leaving it and taking shelter elsewhere. The place was soon empty, but the main building remained standing, apparently uninjured. The energies of the authorities were at once directed to the removal of the *debris* and the extrication of the injured and dead. Although the slip had not been of any great extent, it was found that some twenty to thirty natives, connected with the hotel, and one European child, had been buried under its ruins. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Naini Tal, Mr. Leonard Taylor, was promptly on the spot with a few of the local police and a band of labourers. Finding the task more arduous than he had expected, Mr. Taylor sent for assistance to the military depôt, and he was speedily joined by a working party under the command of Captain Balderston. At one o'clock all seemed well and the working party were busy at their task at the bottom of a precipitous ascent which overhung the hotel. The dead were being carried off and the wounded cared for.

About half-past one Naini Tal was startled by a sudden and still more terrible than the simultaneous crash of heavy guns, followed by prolonged rumbling as of distant thunder, and then by an ominous silence. Vast clouds of dust rose heavenwards through a murky atmosphere, enveloping in one dense shroud the tract of ground from the hotel onwards to the assembly rooms and lake. The whole place shook as though an earthquake had passed over it. The waters of the lake rose in a moment far above their usual limit and swept in massive waves towards the Weir ; then all was still. Never was havoc more sudden, more awful, or more complete. Down came with one fell swoop the enormous landslip, burying the hotel and gallant band behind, engulphing road and garden, orderly room and shops, assembly rooms and library, with almost every living soul that they contained.

The following is a list of the persons killed and injured. Killed : Mr. Leonard Taylor, C. S., Assistant Commissioner ; Mr. G. H. C. Noad, personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police ; Rev. Mr. Robinson, Chaplain ; Mr. Morgan, road overseer ; Major M. Morphy, 40th Regiment Mrs. Morphy ; Mrs. Turnbull ; Captain Goodridge, 35th Native Infantry ; Surgeon-Major J. B. Hannah ; Captain Haines, R. E ; Captain A. Balderston, 24th Regiment, Station Staff Officer ; Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan, 73rd Regiment ; Lieutenant Hatchell, 73rd Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenant J. B. H. Carmichael, 33rd Regt. ; Sergeant Major Rogers, Sergeant Instructor McEwan, and Sergeant Frood, 33rd Regiment ; Lance Sergeant Grover, 33rd ; Lance Corporal Trister, 1-25th Regiment ; Privates Helmouth, 2-6th ; Hayes, 33rd ; Gillan, 33rd ; Turner, H. Brown, Chisholm and Kenerary, of the 73rd Regiment ; Farrance, 13th Hussars ; T. Bart, 39th Regiment ; Driver Colman, Royal Horse Artillery ; Mr. Bell, junior, merchant ; Mr. Moss, assistant to Mr. Bell ; Mr. James Drew, assistant to Mr. Bell ; Mr. Knight, assistant to Mr. Bell ; Mr. Tucker, clerk ; Mr. Morgan, clerk ; Mr. Shiels, Resident of Naini Tal ; Mr. Shiels, brother of the above ; Mr. Shiels, another brother of the above. Injured : Mr. E. MacLeod, clerk, slightly ; Mr. J. Walker, clerk, slightly ; Mr. A. Drew ; and Mrs. Grey, assistant to Mr. Bell.

[We publish again this list of killed and injured, though it is substantially the same as that published by us yesterday, because some of the names are spelled differently and the initials of most are given.]

SCENE IN COURT AT A TRIAL OF BURGLARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

Nine privates of the 14th Madras Infantry were tried on Monday at Alipur for burglary. They came into Court with their side arms, attended by a hundred comrades. The Magistrate ordered them to take off their side arms. Prisoner Rungasawmy refused to obey. A European officer ordered them to do so, but there was again a refusal. Eventually the order was enforced on their comrades consent being loudly given. The Magistrate wrote to the Colonel of the Regiment asking him not to allow his men to come to the Court again, as a disturbance was apprehended.

MURDER AND ROBBERY AT SILLIGORI.

Advices from Silligori, dated 21st, state that the head native of the Taipoo tea estate was cruelly murdered. He was waylaid by a gang, moneegarmen, and beaten to death.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

CONSULS ORDERED TO REMOVE FROM SCUTARI.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Admiral Seymour has ordered the several Consuls at Scutari to remove to a place of safety.

DISQUIET IN GERMANY.

The change of Ministry in France has occasioned disquiet in Germany.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON FRENCH POLICY.

The French Press generally approve of a pacific policy being maintained.

ALLIES OF THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 21.

The tribe of Tambookies have joined the Basutos in active hostilities.

RAILWAY IN TURKISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 21.

The Russian Government has decided to construct a railway from the Caspian to General Skobeleff's advanced posts.

A WARNING TO THE GREAT POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 21.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad stating that the Naval demonstration is contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and that the Great Powers will be held responsible for any Mahomedan agitation that it may cause, and for the results that may follow.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. s. s. Venetia, with the English Mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning, and the s. s. Gwalior, for Calcutta, at mid-night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, SEPT. 20

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 18th instant.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the morning of the 20th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed in favour of buyers. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6
8lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51 15-16

Arrival.—Pera.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 22, 10-24 A. M.

Amoy-Shanghai Cable right.

COLONEL J. W. ORCHARD, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880.

MR. W. C. FURNIVALL is gazetted Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in the Public Works Department ; Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., being transferred to the office of the Director-General of Railways.

ON the occasion of the formation of the Viceroy's camp at Lahore, early in November, the following troops will assemble at that place :—The 10th Hussars will reach Lahore by 1st November ; the 14th Bengal Lancers by the 2nd November, A. B., R. H. A. and C-3 R. A. by the 4th November ; 6th N. I. by 3rd November ; and the 9th Foot by the 5th November, with a regiment of Madras Native Infantry from Hussan Abdal by the 6th November. The 9th Foot will proceed by rail from Jhelum ; all the remaining regiments and battalions named will proceed by route march.

EXTRACTS from the Notes by his Grace the Governor on his recent tour to the District of Bellary have been communicated by the Government to the Master Attendant, Madras, "in view to the instructions and suggestions of his Grace being carried out." What possible concern, asks the *Madras Mail*, has the ancient mariner with a land-locked province, the point of which is nearer to the sea than about 180 miles? And, by the way, why are the Ducal Notes of travel bottled-up? His Grace is a shrewd observer of men and things, and the public might be glad to know what conclusions he has drawn during his numerous excursions.

WRITING with reference to the Maiwand disaster, the *Novoye Vremya* praises the invincibility of some of the Afghan tribes, and suggests that a defeat will lead directly to the British occupation of Herat. The writer is curious to know of what troops the army of Ayoub Khan was composed. So far back as the beginning of the war, he observes, the Herat army had from 12,000 to 15,000 men with 50 guns. But a portion of these were engaged in the war, while the remainder were scattered, and had to recognize in good time Ayoub Khan's supreme authority. The most warlike of all the tribes of Herat, the *Novoye Vremya* adds,—as well as the most friendly to Russia,—are the tribes of the Hazaras, the Jemshids, and the Teymooni Aimaks.

WE learn that on the 8th instant, H. M.'s mail, conveyed by tonga, which left the H. C. military station of Hingolee for Akola *via* Bassein, was robbed wholesale a few miles from Hingolee. It is said that about Rs. 730 in cash was being sent that day. The advisability of an escort of two sowars accompanying the mails at nights between Jalna and Nandgaon and Akola to Hingolee has more than once been suggested. Some few years ago the mails between the two former stations were robbed twice, and the robbers were not apprehended. It is said that the driver and a sowar are in custody, and that five or six syces of the Cavalry H. C. are implicated in the plunder. Nearly all the money has been recovered.

MR. PAUL DEJOUX, late Executive Engineer in the Cement Experiments Division of the Public Works Department, has been engaged for some years and in a series of experiments undertaken for the purpose of demonstrating the possibility of producing cement, of equal quality to the best Portland, from local materials, at a lower cost than the latter can be imported. By a very simple, and, in all its stages except that of firing, a purely mechanical process, a cement capable of bearing a strain of from 650 to 1,000 lbs. and upwards was produced from ordinary earth combined with a certain definite proportion of pure limestone of local origin. It only remained to make arrangements for carrying on the manufacture on a commercial scale, and this has been effected, a company having been formed and works erected for the purpose at Sealdah, where the process may now be seen in full operation.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has the best reasons for believing that the mysterious Lumiah is the son of Sirdar Shaghasi Khan, governor of Turkestan and a Turkestani by birth ; that he married a daughter of Amir Dost Mahomed Khan, and was appointed Governor of Herat ; and that his real name is Sirdar Khushdil Khan, and that he is known by the nickname of Lue-Naib. Khushdil Khan knows something of India, as he, with his father, accompanied the Amir Shere Ali Khan on his visit to Lord Mayo. This account of Lue-Naib is confirmed by a Sirdar who has held high military office under a late Afghan Government, and has commanded various expeditions against a refractory tribe on the Herat-Persian frontier, and who is at present in Lahore. In this gentleman's opinion, Ayoub Khan has lost the confidence of the people at Herat, and will never be permitted to resume the reins of Government at that place. The Sirdar also says that Ayoub was never popular with the Heratis, and that it was the Kabuli troops who were his chief support ; and that these have now left him and gone towards Kabul.

AN account which we have received from a correspondent, on whom we can place complete reliance, says the *Indian Herald*, thus details the discussion among the powers that be about the despatch of General Burrows's Brigade to the Helmund. Sir Edwin Johnson recommended his detachment to the Helmund, and so did the Commander-in-Chief, although deeming it most unwise. General Greaves in vain entreated Sir Frederick Haines to put his veto on the move, and so convinced was the former of the danger of the contemplated step, that he recorded his opinion and sent it home to Sir Garnet Wolseley no less than three separate times before the fatal 27th of July. General Greaves also implored Sir Frederick Haines and the Viceroy to reinforce General Burrows or to withdraw him, but without avail. When the disaster was known, so says our correspondent, the Viceroy said to General Greaves, "Well, General, if we had followed your advice this would not have happened." These details, in all probability, show what actually happened, and it is only fair to General Greaves that he, at least, should be exonerated from his share of the blame for the disaster which, with ordinary foresight, should never have happened.

IN noticing the death of the Maharaja of Jeypore, the *Englishman* says :—Coming of an ancient Hindu house of the highest caste, the deceased Maharaja throughout his life showed himself to be moved by a most liberal and catholic spirit, both as a ruler and as a private gentleman. He never, indeed, in his government strained after forcibly Europeanising some two millions of Asiatics (the estimated population of his territory) with all the wrenching aside of sympathies and immemorial customs thereby implied ; yet there are few of the princes and chiefs of India who have so successfully grafted what is best in English institutions on the broad base of the purely Indian life and habits of their people. It is perhaps for the advance of public education in Jeypore that the regime of the Maharaja will be chiefly memorable. The Maharaja's college, the school of arts, the Rajput school, the Sanscrit college, and the branch schools in the city and throughout the State of Jeypore will be witnesses to the continued interest in education taken by the prince. Personally the Maharaja was well known for his many accomplishments. There were few of the games and pastimes on which Englishmen are apt to pride themselves in which he was not an adept, his sympathy for field sports being especially keen. Altogether the Maharaja will long be lamented and remembered as an intelligent, generous and kindly-hearted gentleman and prince. The succession goes to an adopted son.

THE Government of India, as represented by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, has recommended that a carriage fitted up as a smoking divan, and having bath room accommodation for natives, be attached to each through train. It is to be regretted, observes the *Englishman*, that Government, in connexion with railways, does not, when suggesting improvements or reforms, touch more upon sensible and reasonable wants known to exist by all who use the railways to any considerable extent. For instance, the question of printing the amount of fares, names of stations of issue and destination, in vernacular on third class tickets, has been mooted and urged in order to protect native travellers who cannot read English from being cheated by dishonest booking clerks and sharpers always to be seen hanging about the compounds of large railway stations. It is known that common pieces of coloured cardboard have been sold to intending passengers as railway tickets in the vicinity of railway booking offices. It is also well known that booking clerks have sold tickets, and charged fares, for journeys of one to five hundred miles, which were stamped in English with the name of the next station ten or twelve miles distant. In many cases of fraud of this nature, if the amount of fare and station of destination were printed on the tickets in Hindi or Bengalee, the deception would be discovered by the unfortunate passenger before finding himself locked up by the railway police.

CHAKRATA, writes a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, "was enlivened to an unusual extent on September 16th, by the arrival of the man-eating tiger from Lokar, beyond Deoban. This animal has for the last three years been the terror of the tract of country known as Jaunsar-Bawar. Indeed for twenty-five miles beyond Deoban, there is scarcely a khud that has not its history of human victims ; all attempts to destroy this scourge having hitherto proved futile. On the 13th September, leaving his usual haunts, he appeared at Deoban and killed two men close to the Forest Officer's garden, one body only being found. On the morning of the 15th, he killed a bullock, a mile and a half from Chakrata, on the Deoban Road. The Forest Officer, Mr. A. Smythies, Colonel FitzRoy, 5th Fusiliers, and most of the officers in garrison then made arrangements to surround the spot where the tiger was last seen. Several soldiers in garrison volunteering their services, there were sufficient guns to effect this most completely. After about two hours' beating, the tiger was marked down under a cliff. Nothing would persuade him to leave his cover, and it was not until a party of five or six guns advanced to the spot where he was lying that a shot was possible ; Mr. Smythies drawing first blood. He then bolted, receiving the fire of several rifles ; and was eventually killed on the Jadi Road, about four hundred yards from where first hit. He was then carried into Chakrata in triumph, accompanied by about three hundred hill men, singing a very quaint song and chorus. On opening him, the fingers and other portions of the man eaten on the 15th were found in his stomach. The Government reward for this tiger was five hundred rupees. He was a small but very powerful animal, measuring as he lay seven feet eight inches from his nose to the tip of his tail. He has during the last three years killed not less than fifty human beings, four of them during this present month ; and his death is a source of universal satisfaction throughout the whole district."

WITH reference to the repeated statements published by the London newspapers that the Imperial Bank of Germany had refused to pay gold in exchange for its notes, it is authoritatively declared that gold payments in exchange for notes have not been suspended, either at the head office or any of the branches of the Bank.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Railway held in London in July last, the Chairman said :—"During the half-year (June, 1880) we carried the enormous number of 31,592,429 passengers, or an estimated number of 63,000,000 a year, this number being carried by the admirable arrangements of the Traffic Manager which enable the company to work its thousand trains per day."

A RETURN just issued furnishes the numbers of those who passed in each year from 1870 to 1879 for appointments in the medical departments of the East India, the army, and the navy services. In the Indian Medical Service 20 passed the examination, and 11 entered the service in 1870 ; whilst 67 passed, and 31 entered in 1879. In the Army Medical Service 53 passed and 36 entered the service in 1871 ; and 72 passed, and 71 entered the service in 1879. With regard to the Naval Medical Service in 1870, 24 passed and 24 entered the service ; and 15 passed and the same number entered the service in 1879.

SIR H. TYLER intended to ask Lord Hartington the Monday after the mail left whether he will be in a position before the close of the Session to reply to the three questions following :—What line of frontier it is proposed to maintain between India and Afghanistan ; what escort or protection it is proposed to supply or afford to the native representative to be appointed at the Court of the Amir of Kabul so as to avoid the risk of a fresh massacre and the cost of a fresh advance upon Kabul ; and whether he will order a complete return to be furnished of the guns, small arms, ammunition, and military stores left behind on the withdrawal of Sir Donald Stewart's force from Afghanistan.

THE New York *Independent* thus formulates the Positivist's creed :—I believe in the Chaotic Nebula ; self-existent evolver of Heaven and Earth ; and in the differentiation of its original homogeneous mass, its first-begotten product, which was self-formed into separate worlds ; divided into land and water ; self-organized into plants and animals ; reproduced in like species ; further developed into higher orders and finally defined, rationalized, and perfected in Man. He descended from the monkey ; ascended to the philosopher ; and sitteth down in the rites and customs of civilizations, under the laws of a developing Sociology. From thence he shall come again, by the disintegration of the culminated heterogeneousness, back to the original homogeneousness of chaos. I believe in the wholly Impersonal Absolute ; the wholly Uncatholic Church ; the Disunion of the Saints ; the Survival of the Fittest ; the Persistence of Force ; the Dispersion of the Body, and in Death Everlasting.

HIMALAYAN CHITS.

THEIR favourite pastime, says a jingling rhymer of British India, is "concocting statistics and well-paid posts." I refer to the Mutual Adulators, who sit like gods together, careless of mankind. Or shall I use the past tense, and say that like other dogs the Mutual Adulators have had their day ; have had their day, and ceased to be? This may be a too sanguine view of the situation ; but certain it is that a great many people up here are confidently expecting the collapse—the temporary collapse, at all events—of the mutual glorification and advancement system. Not as brilliant as the late naughty *regime*, Lord Ripon's, is more honest—as it is less unclean. His Excellency is, I daresay, a little heavier than the mercurial Owen, but he means business—and this is consoling, after all the elaborate trifling and humbug of the last four years, little Kipling's banners and barbers poles, and big Barnes's trumpet.

A few round holes will soon be vacant, and the selection of round men to fit them is believed to have exercised the Vice-regal ingenuity. One alleged appointment, of which you must have heard already, has been welcomed with general approbation. Sir Donald Stewart is perhaps the best man that could be found to succeed the present Military Member of Council, Sir Edwin Johnson, who, to do him justice, is more ornamental than useful. The family of Johnson rules India. Colonel Allen Johnson is a second light of the Military Department. So is General C. C. Johnson. And all three are brothers, and as easily measureable and dispensable as if their name were Strachey. With Sir Garnet Wolseley for Commander-in-Chief the Indian Military Department would be blessed with sufficient strength of will to resist possible encroachments of jingoism, and sufficient intelligence to expose its blatant follies. Not that there is much danger of an eruption of jingoistic disease in India ; on the contrary, the blood-and-iron gospel has fallen into general discredit, and just in consequence of its own recent propaganda beyond the frontier. The press is conspicuously devoid of it—if one may except the occasional, fuliginous paragraphs which find their way into an up-country paper, and may safely be tolerated for the amusement they afford. But the jingoes are numerous at home, and they still quake at the big Bogie of their own provocation. Something or other—no matter how foolish—may stir them to raise their animal howl, in which case a Viceroy who abhors jingo and all his works, may be glad to have at his elbow two such counsellors and supporters, as Sir Donald and Sir Garnet. You are well aware that it was Sir Garnet who snuffed out Jingo at the Cape. He snuffed out the saponaceous Bartle at the same time, and by the same act ; but this may not have been a misfortune, either to the Cape or the Empire at large. You remember how Sir Bartle took it into his head that the Pondos meant to invade British territory—in imitation of the Zulus—and how Sir Bartle asked for an army to march into Pondoland, and how Sir Garnet bluntly refused the request, and said that the Pondo invasion was a figment of the gubernatorial imagination, and you know how the poor Pondos have remained quiet and inoffensive to this day.

"My Gryphon, my own, my Swell," is, however, in the position of a round man in search of a round hole. No fewer than four have been mentioned as worthy of the ex-Politicals' attention—the Commissionership of the Frontier Province ; the Commissionership of the Central Provinces ; the Foreign Office ; and the Residentship at Hyderabad. I am indebted for the last and fourth idea to a smart fledgling of the Labyrinthine Office, with whom I dined, twelve hours ago, at the Barnacle Club. I knew Hyderabad in my slim youth ; and you, my Editor, more recently. The berth demands the presence of a man who knows how to operate, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, and I cannot help thinking that Mr. L. H. Griffin is at last as well endowed with the requisite combination of gifts as most aspirants to that dignified and responsible post. But shall I wager my two thousand and odd hundreds a month, and prospects of a rise, on the chance of his getting it? I shall think it over, and let you know. Of the frontier Province, the less said the better. In the first place, it is not yet in existence ; in the second place, it never will be. I think I can safely risk my two thousand and odd on *that*. On frontier politics, the Viceroy has the honour to be bird of one feather with Mr. Griffin ; and the latter would doubtless adorn the Foreign Department. But so does Mr. Lyall, for whom, by the way, the groundbugs were lately furbishing the Allahabad *munsuf*! But between them all, Mr. Griffin is rather in the position of a doing-duty-wallah, or of one of the gentry who in the chill, foggy December mornings perambulate the London streets, to the doleful burden of the song, "We have no work to do." He will never go back to the Punjab—never, I mean as Secretary. Macworth the Pious, with his pianos and his parties, his orchestras and his oratorios, is the Tykoon of Lahore, and rules Mikado Egerton. And Lepel is our mountain flower, sweet odoured like a rose of Sharon, and gently drooping like a lily of the valley.

Barnacle Club, Sept. 10. HAJI.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY, SEPT. 21.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE was another fine day's racing to-day and beautiful weather to add to the enjoyment of the spectators, of whom a large number assembled, including His Excellency the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. One of the chief races of the day again fell to Mr. Abdool Rahman, Rataplan following up his victory of Saturday by winning the Deccan Handicap from Secunder, Orator, and Jamshid. And again one of his stable companions ran second, that place being taken by Fareed. Oasis, who was fancied by a good many people for the Governor's Cup on Saturday, but proved a broken reed to those who relied on him, carried off the Arab Handicap from such horses as Kohinoor, Eghball, Sowhattee, and Ringlet. Another handicap, for which five horses were started, was won by the favourite Exchange, Glenlyon running second, and Heliograph third. The Poona Handicap proved the easy thing it was judged to be for Bluelight, Bowen riding with hands down and evidently with a lot up his sleeve.

The Poona Handicap—Rs. 700 Forced for all English and Colonial winners during the Meeting (G R Races excepted). Entrance 5 G M Optional to all losers of the above class at an entrance of 3 G M forfeit Top to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance 2 miles.

	st.	lbs.	
Mr Herbert's.....b aus c Bluelight..	9	2	Bowen 1
Major Crosbie's.....b w h Kingsley ...	7	7	Ahmed 2
Mr Whitehead's.....br aus Gal Rejected (late Dauntless).	8	10	Vinall 3

Kingsley went to the front at once, and as they passed the stand the first time was several lengths ahead of Bluelight, Rejected lying a length behind him. They maintained the same order for more than half way round, Bluelight gradually overhauling the leader, while Rejected fell more and more to the rear. Bluelight and Kingsley came round the last turn together, and down the straight also in close company, Bowen sitting still and riding a waiting race, while Ahmed was plying whip and spur vigorously to send his horse along. Rejected was altogether out of it. Won by a length. Time, 3 min. 54 secs.

At the lotteries the night before, Bluelight sold for Rs. 1,280 ; Rejected for Rs. 260, and Kingsley for Rs. 70.

Handicap for all Arabs' Rs. 500. 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 50. Half forfeit.

	st.	lbs.	
Mr Walter's.....b a g Oasis	7	5	Oomer 1
H H Aga Khan's.....c a h Eghball.....	7	8	Rowjee 2
Mr J. Rahmon's.....b a g Ringlet ...	7	5	Ramsil 3

Oasis led from the start, and though challenged by Eghball at the last turn from home, managed to keep in front, winning by a length, Ringlet, two lengths behind Eghball, third. Time, 1 min. 58½ secs.

At the lotteries, Aga Khan's stable (Eghball and Sowhattee) sold for Rs. 560 ; Kohinoor for Rs. 490 ; Oasis for Rs. 200 ; Ringlet for Rs. 50 ; and King for Rs. 20.

The Deccan Handicap—Rs 500, For all Arab and Country bred horses. Top weight to be fixed at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance round the Course and a distance.

	st.	lbs.	
Mr A Rahmon's..b a h Rataplan	8	3	Oomer 1
Mr J. Rahmon's..a r aus Fareed	8	5	Hackney 2
H H Aga Khan's..b a h Secunder	8	8	Cozens 3

Jamshid took up the running at a great pace, Rataplan lying second, and Fareed last. For nearly three-quarters the distance Jamshid kept the lead, and then fell back beaten. Hackney on Fareed had been evidently holding back, and when he tried to draw up at the third turn the horses were so much together that he could not get through. He worked his way into second place, however, at the last corner, and Mr. Abdool Rahmon's two horses raced home in front of the field, Rataplan getting the best by half a length. Secunder was third, several lengths behind. Time, 3 min. 17½ secs.

At the lotteries, the horses sold as follows :—Abdool Rahmon's Stable (Rataplan and Fareed) Rs. 1,410 ; Aga Khan's stable (Secunder and Jamshid), Rs. 800 ; Orator, Rs. 190.

Handicap for all Horses that have been entered in the Service Stakes or Criterion in this or previous year. Rs. 400. Entrance 3 G M 1 G M, forfeit One mile.

	st.	lbs.	
Mr Herbert's.....c a c Exchange	8	10	Bowen 1
Col Utterson's.....c a h Genlyon	8	12	Clarke 2
Mr Walter's.....g a h Heliograph	8	8	Vinallen 3

Heliograph took first place at starting, but could not hold it, Exchange and Glenlyon both passing him, and running respectively first and second to his third. Won by a length. Time, 2 min.

At the lotteries, Exchange sold for Rs. 490 ; Glenlyon Rs. 350 ; Moonstone Rs. 320 ; Heliograph Rs. 160 ; and Cyrus Rs. 90.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As matters stand at present, warrant officers would seem to have little reason to be jubilant over the fact that Government award them honorary commissions for long and meritorious service. Doubtless those who gain this distinction like it very much, considering that it appears to be the prevailing desire amongst these ancient lieutenants to go down to the grave bent under the weight of years, but still appearing in all the burnished and glittering paraphernalia of official harness. But the amazing tenacity of the lieutenants dam up the stream of promotion most effectually. No cunningly devised blandishments of a bonus of twelve months pay in addition to a handsome pension are sufficient to tempt them off the high way of official life into the quiet and shady paths of superannuation. The honorary commission has fallen on them as dew on the thirsty ground, and under its revivifying influence they strike fresh root : old age with them is a sort of phantom, present only in appearance, but not in reality, and even the weight of three score years is borne in a light and airy manner. No doubt that an infallible receipt for attaining to the utmost limit of life accorded to man is either an honorary commission or a pension. The public works honorary commissioned officer has his bread buttered on both sides ; he has his commission, which is a rather flimsy affair, and he has his *pucka* rank of first-grade assistant engineer. On the military side he is a warrant officer still, on the civil side he is a gentleman, which is something like constituting a policeman a barrister-at-law. Civilly they have no connection whatever with the subordinate establishment,—militarily they have. Why not sever this link, and give them genuine commissions? But how about Mrs. Lieutenant Brown, Jones, and Robinson? How could *they* be received into society? And so things will, of course, remain as they are, for an Englishman can put up with all sorts of anomalies and absurdities to gratify his pride. We are informed in the columns of your daily contemporary that the senior honorary commissioned officer on the P. W. Department has held his commission for ten years, and he may have formed a secret resolve to hold it for another ten. More than ever now the prizes in the race go to the strong. Every thing now turns on a man's *constitution* and *stamina*. If he can wait till he is fifty-five for his commission, and then serve a few years longer, well and good ; if not, he may be obliged to take the lowest warrant pension, and pass the remainder of his days in poverty. Considering the question in all its bearings it certainly appears highly necessary that the fifty-five years rule should be made applicable to warrant officers and uniformly enforced.

N.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THE Council met at the Council Hall, Poona, at noon on Monday. There were present ;—H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor of Bombay, presiding ; H. E. the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Henry Jas. Warre, C.B., Commander-in-Chief ; the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I. ; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I. ; the Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Latham) ; the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson ; the Hon. Col. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R. E. ; the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass, C.I.E. ; The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; the Hon. James N. Graham ; and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.

THE CLOSE SEASON BILL.

The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the Bill to enable Government to provide for the preservation of game and fish presented their report (which has already been published.)

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved the second reading of the Bill. He said :—Your Excellency, since the last meeting, the Bill has been entirely recast, and the scope of the Bill has been to some extent increased. The preservation of fish has been provided for, not only in the breeding season but in certain temporary reserves, and in reserves which it is intended shall be specially set apart for this reason, that it is not sufficient to protect the fish and other game during the breeding season alone ; but the demand for game and fish is so great that they would still be exterminated if some sanctuaries are not reserved into, which they can retreat throughout the year. Temporary reserves have hitherto served this object, for fish only ; but as there has been no legal prohibition Europeans have fished where natives have been deterred by public opinion from doing so, which has led on several occasions to very serious disturbances, fights, and riots. We have now provided against that. We have also provided that purchasers of fish and game, when their capture is prohibited, shall be liable to punishment. If there are no purchasers, there will be no destroyer's of game. The only other point to which I need draw attention is Section v. This section has been purposely rather loosely worded, because it affords a means whereby the whole provisions of the Act may be evaded. A land-holder may say—"I have crops and I have a right to destroy by poison, net, or gun, anywhere, and everywhere, in season and out of season. As the section is now drawn, it will enable the district officers to decide what measures are necessary for the *bona fide* protection of the crops. When the Bill comes before the Council for consideration in detail, I shall have to propose a slight amendment of Section viii, which I need not here further allude to. I now move that the Bill be read a second time.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass.—May it please your Excellency, when at the last meeting of the Council I felt it my duty to oppose the Game Preservation Bill, and when I had made my remarks showing why I considered the proposed law unnecessary, and if passed as likely to interfere with the rights of the people and to be abused to a great extent greater than was commensurate with any advantages that were expected to accrue from the law, I had hoped that I had said the worst I had to say against the bill. I had thought the bill would at least be deprived of its more objectionable features in the deliberations of the Select Committee. But although I am glad to observe that the amount of fine provided for any violation of provisions of the Bill has been reduced, I am sorry to see that in other respects the bill has been made in its scope much wider and much more stringent than it was originally. The definition of game has been enlarged, so as to include fish. This alteration requires, in my opinion, to be very carefully considered. It is a notorious fact that a very large portion of the coast population depends throughout the year entirely upon fish for their maintenance as the principal part of their daily food and as the only means of procuring the necessaries of life. The high rate tax on salt has already made their condition as eaters of, and traders in fish sufficiently miserable ; and the proposition to use even the salt earth of creeks for the purpose of curing fish has already notoriously affected the health of the lower classes of people in the Ratnagiri district, and given a great impetus to the rise and spread of loathsome disease. To subject the people to the additional restriction of close seasons for fish would be to make them miserable in the extreme. I therefore earnestly hope that your Excellency will deem it fit not to let the scope of the Bill be enlarged more than is absolutely necessary. For the objections that I had to urge at the last meeting of the Council to the introduction of this restrictive law as regards birds, I see no reason to apply to the proposed provisions

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Dr. Blaney, Chairman, Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Dr. Cook, Mr. Douglas.

A THREATENING NOTICE.

The first business on the agenda paper was a memorandum, No. 10,224, dated 17th September, 1880, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to Town Council's resolution No. 3,079 of 1880, a letter dated 15th instant, from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, stating, on behalf of his client, that a summons would be applied for against the Municipality under section 230 of the Municipal Acts, in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, to recover a higher amount of compensation than the amount sanctioned by the Town Council, *viz.*, Rs. 35 per yard, for the acquisition of 32·3 square yards of ground taken for the improvement of Ash Lane.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

FLOOD WATER AT KHETWADY.

The Chairman read a petition, dated 14th September, 1880, from Mr. A. M. Looknanjee and others, complaining of the collection of flood water at the west end of Khetwady, and requesting that adequate measures, ferry boats if need be, be adopted for the convenience of the district.

With reference to this, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee wrote a letter to the Town Council, recommending the Council to ask the Commissioner to take immediate steps tending to the permanent removal of the evil.

The petition was forwarded to the Consulting Engineer for information, and the Commissioner was asked to inform the petitioners that the subject was under consideration.

PROPOSED REVISION OF CERTAIN BY-LAWS.

Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, according to the terms of a notice of motion given by him, said it was highly desirable that a committee should be appointed to revise certain by-laws relating to leave rules, pension funds to the Municipal officers, offensive or dangerous trades, and town duties and refunds. He said that some of these rules, as they stood, bore heavily upon the mercantile classes.

The Municipal Commissioner said the by-laws were revised not very long ago, and required no revision at present.

The Chairman and other members were also of opinion that a revision of the rules should be postponed till they could know sufficiently well how the interests of the mercantile classes were affected by them.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF SALARY.

The Chairman read a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for favourable consideration an application from Mr. J. W. Smith, C. E., drainage department, for an increase of pay. Mr. Smith was appointed on a salary of Rs. 700 per month, which was reduced to Rs. 600, and he now applied to have his pay fixed at Rs. 800, the amount he expected to receive when first appointed.

The Rao Saheb took the Commissioner to task for having stated in his memorandum that the reduction was made "without any apparent reason." He was, however, not against the application for an increase of pay if the Commissioner thought Mr. Smith deserving of it.

After some conversation, the increase was sanctioned.

THE BUDGET OF 1881.

The Commissioner presented his estimate for the Budget of 1881.

The Chairman thought it desirable to consider this subject at a special meeting. In the meantime, the budget would come up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Council, after the current work was disposed of.

After some other miscellaneous work, the Council adjourned.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

DR. JOSEPH GERSON DA CUNHA, Dr. Jeremino Accacio de Gama, and Mr. Louis Joseph DeSa were charged with defaming Mr. Michael Rozario de Quadros, the Portuguese Consul at Bombay, in five different instances, of charge. Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defence.

The cross-examination of Mr. de Quadros by Mr. Inverarity was continued. Mr. Quadros said:—Both these letters to the newspapers were written by my clerks with my sanction. I saw them before they were sent. It is true that I was born a British subject. In January last I applied to be naturalised as a Portuguese subject. I have seen the first defendant wear some Roman decoration. I did not complain to the Roman Catholic Bishop that he (first defendant) is a Freemason. I know something about it if you want me to say it.

The Judge.—It is not to the point whether he is a Freemason or not.

In re-examination by Mr. Perozsha, the witness said among other things.—Besides writing about Consular attestations to the Savings Bank and the Custom House, I did not write to any other Bank or public office. I do not subscribe to the *Ultramar*. The allegations regarding me which were withdrawn by that paper were that I owed my appointment to corrupt influence by bribing the Minister, and the other was that I was an enemy of the Goenese. It is a fact that I support many Charities out of Goanese money by means both in Bombay and Goa. Since my telegram about the cholera, the Goa Government have never blamed me for decieving them, and my relations with them are cordial as ever before.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, remarked that the question they had to try was whether the defendants were actuated by improper motives in forwarding the memorial to the King of Portugal. They were not to regard the motives in the light of the documents that were now before them, but in the light of the documents that were accessible to the defendants at the time of the presentation of the memorial. His Lordship would tell the jury that the publication of the memorial was a privileged communication; and the question for the jury would be whether it was actuated by malice. Mr. Inverarity referred to three English cases of libel, in which it was held that the absence of actual malice exonerated the defendants. Here the real question for the jury to consider was, not whether the prosecutor was right or wrong in the telegram he sent to the Goanese authorities—and the learned counsel would show that he was wrong—but whether the representation made by the defendants in the memorial was made in bona fide belief, and whether it was made in honest belief in the discharge of what they considered to be a public duty. The *onus* proving affirmatively that the defendants were actuated by improper motive lay on the prosecutor; it lay on him to show that they were not acting from a sense of duty in the matter. Now, no motive whatever was alleged against either the first defendant or the third. The only motive alleged against the second defendant was that for years before the time of the memorial, he was a candidate for the post of Portuguese Consul at Bombay. The suggested motive, upon the evidence brought by the prosecutor, fell to the ground; for it appeared that Dr. De Gama did not succeed in getting it, and that he regarded it as an encumbrance unless a fixed salary was attached to it. He wished to get it, he would have certainly used better means to secure it than the rambling letter of a Post Office clerk at Goa, whom he told that it was imprudent of his brother to have sent an unauthorized telegram. The first act of the prosecutor to which objection was taken was the letter written by him to Dr. Lisboa, asking that documents executed in the Goanese territories should be legalised by him on the payment of fees. That demand was certainly a matter which afforded cause for grave discredit to his character, merely for the attestation of each document was Rs. 3-12-0. The next matter was the application to the Superior of Missions to prevent the priest from attesting documents. It was to be borne in mind that the fee charged by the priests was much smaller than that exacted by the prosecutor. It was clear from the evidence for the prosecution, and it would be so on the evidence which the learned counsel would call, that this step of the prosecutor was viewed with very great dissatisfaction, especially among the poorer classes of the Goanese, that, while the fees the priests charged only Rs. 2-8-0 for each attestation, the prosecutor exacted Rs. 3-12-0. Without the least wish to impute dishonest motives to the prosecutor —and no dishonest motives were imputed to him in the memorial—the learned counsel said that the higher fee which the prosecutor charged, while it put so much more money into his own pocket, was an extortion from the poor classes. Equally objectionable was the application the prosecutor made to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, asking him to admit no documents unless they bore his Consular attestation. Referring to the prosecutor's letter published in the *Ultramar*, Mr. Inverarity said the reason given was not the only reason which the prosecutor could give for requiring that all customs documents should bear his attestations; and it showed the *bona fides* of the memorialists that, while they pointed out the illegal character of the demands made by the Consul, they suggested at the same time the reasons he himself had given in justification of his conduct. With regard to the quarantine, Mr. Inverarity said the documents before the memorialists fully entitled them in assuming that the representations which the prosecutor had wrongly made to the Goa authorities had led to the institution of the quarantine. Defendants had at the time no knowledge of the telegrams and other documents which were produced before the Court. The fact appeared to be that the Goa authorities instituted a quarantine on the supposed prevalence of cholera in Bombay; and it was a subject of common talk in Bombay at the time that the Consul was responsible for the institution of the quarantine. The learned counsel remarked that he did not mean to say that the Consul was actuated by improper motive in sending the telegram which needlessly alarmed the Goa authorities, but he would say that the action taken by the Consul, which led to the infliction of much hardship upon Goanese subjects in Bombay, justified the strong language of the memorial in reference to the quarantine. It would be observed, however, that throughout the memorial, the defendants carefully abstained from imputing any motive to the prosecutor. Dr. De Gama had previously to the preparation of the memorial, himself in communication with Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, and had satisfied himself that no cholera prevailed in Bombay, and that the institution of the quarantine at Goa was an arbitrary and vexatious measure for which the prosecutor was responsible. Now, the evidence showed that the defendants did not join in the movement of their own accord; they were asked to join and to serve on the committee. In resolving to adopt a memorial to the King of Portugal, the defendants and others took the very course suggested by the prosecutor himself in his letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th December, 1879, in which he declined to give an explanation, but told the aggrieved parties to petition the King of Portugal. Then it would be remembered that, in one of the letters, the memorialists were challenged to publish the memorial—"why don't you publish the memorial?" As to the remark in the memorial that Mr. de Quadros was "anti-Lusitanian in his sentiments," it was to be borne in mind that he was a British-born subject, and that he wished more to be considered a European than as a Portuguese or Goanese—the community which contained cooks, butlers, and Topas-boys, as was stated in one of the letters—and that he favoured the Jesuits, a class who had been turned out from Portugal. The learned counsel submitted that the language of the memorial was fully justified by the circumstances to which he had referred and by the course of conduct which the prosecutor had adopted. With reference to the resolution to send the memorial and proceedings to the Ministers and to "Portuguese journalism," which was passed at the meeting of 4th February, the defendants were not responsible, for the resolution was prepared by others, and not by them. As to the meeting of the 4th April, it would be shown that a Portuguese reporter was present at it and reported the proceedings; and the defendants could not be held responsible for the publication unless it was proved that they knew that the reporter was there taking notes. In conclusion, Mr. Inverarity argued that the publication of the libel was not proved, for the person who translated from the Portugese language was not placed in the witness-box to prove that his translation into English was a correct one; and further that the charge as to the publication of the libel on the 11th May, 1880, could not be sustained, because the defendants did not authorise the publication in the *India Catholica*, which paper was not included in "Portuguese journalism."

Some discussion having ensued, Mr. Perozsha replied to the objections at length. His Lordship was of opinion that, as to the translation, the objection should have been raised in time. As the object of the Crown in a criminal case was to do justice between the public and the accused, his Lordship was inclined to give the defendants an opportunity of calling the translator as a witness for the defence. With reference to the other objection, his Lordship held that the agency of Mr. De Souza continued on the 11th May, 1880, because the authority given to him was not withdrawn at that date; and that the authority must be supposed to continue until it should be withdrawn. On both points, therefore, the objections were overruled.

At Mr. Inverarity's request, the points were reserved for the consideration of a full court.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Dr. J. F. D. De Souza, examined by Mr. Jardine, said among other things.—Mr. de Quadros, after he was appointed Consul, introduced several innovations which were generally complained of. Complaints also appeared in the Goa papers. I went to Mr. de Quadros as a friend and suggested to him that, if possible, he ought to avoid these censures. I told him, what I had heard, that a meeting was to be held against his measures. He said he was quite right in what he did, and he showed me various sections of the Code which authorised his acts. I did not understand the Code and took it home with me to show it to my son and my nephew, the third defendant. Mr. Quadros said he would be glad if a meeting was held and representations were made to the King, and something was done in the matter. He said he would be glad to give explanations to anybody who came to him. My son and nephew, having looked at the Code, were not satisfied and thought that the acts of the Consul were *ultra vires*. I was present at the meeting of the 4th February. All those present, including myself, thought that the complaints against the Consul were well founded. Dr. Lisboa proposed a committee to consist of the three defendants. At Dr. Lisboa's suggestion I told my son and nephew to write out a memorial and show it to Dr. Lisboa. They said a meeting should be called. I don't know of any enmity between the defendants and Mr. de Quadros. The general feeling in the Goanese community which was expressed at the preliminary meeting and before also was that Mr. de Quadros was hostile to the community.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozsha.—That impression has existed since the prosecution in the *O'Patriota* defamation case, in which Mr. de Quadros took a part. I have heard that he has since denied his connection with that paper, I don't know that the second or third defendant writes for the *Ultramar*.

Re-examined—My impression has all along remained the same, that Mr. de Quadros was hostile to the Goanese community.

Rev. Stanislaus P. De Souza said.—I am Vicar General under the Archbishop of Goa. I remember a circular issued to the priests by the Superior of the Mission. I produce the copy I received. At the beginning, other priests put it into force; but when I came to Bombay, I disregarded it. It has been revoked since by order of the Minister in Portugal. I remember that quarantine was proclaimed in Goa at the beginning of the year. I heard a great many complaints against it. It was attributed to the Consul at Bombay. I have been a friend of the Consul since I came to Bombay. The memorial in favour of the Consul was brought to me for signature by a priest named Athaide. Declined to sign any memorial either for or against the Consul.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozsha.—The Consul explained to me that he had sent telegrams to Goa about the outbreak of cholera in Poona and about 10 cases which had occurred in Bombay; and that he was not to blame about the quarantine. After hearing Mr. Quadros's explanation, I was satisfied. I mentioned the explanation to some people of the Goanese community. Mr. Quadros told me subsequently that I was quite right not to sign the memorial in his favour.

Joseph S. Pinto said.—I am a clerk in the office of the Registrar, High Court. I remember there were general complaints about the innovations introduced by the Consul. In consequence of a telegram received by me in Bombay that my wife was ill in Goa, I went thither on a week's leave. A quarantine had been established at Goa, and after much difficulty I was allowed to land at Aguada. I went to Goa the next morning at 10 o'clock, when I found that my wife had died at 3 o'clock that morning. But for the detention, I should have been at Goa at 8 o'clock the previous evening. While at Goa, I heard many complaints about the fees demanded by the Consul for attestation. All people said the quarantine was unjust, and they all blamed Mr. de Quadros for it. On my return to Bombay, I told many people of what had happened to me. I told the second and third defendants. I could have got back to Bombay within my leave, but for want of steamers I had to get my leave extended.

Benedicto Coelo said.—I am a clerk in the French Bank. On the 12th January last, I went to Goa, but found there was quarantine. I remonstrated, but the Customs people said "all the passengers might die, and the Portuguese Consul at Bombay too; but we don't care for them." (A laugh.) I had to land about a mile from Goa. On my return to Bombay, I told many people of what had happened to me. Many persons blamed the Portuguese Consul for their hardships.

Vincent de Souza said.—I was present at the meeting of the 4th February, 1879. It was stated freely that the prosecutor was hostile to the Goanese community; and complaints were made of his acts as Consul. The defendants are influential members of the Goanese community. They did not express at the meeting any personal feeling against the prosecutor. The memorial was made entirely on public grounds in consequence of the complaints prevalent in the community.

Dr. Louis Joseph Pinto said.—The defendants had nothing to do with the calling of the meeting of the 4th February. The meeting was suggested by me and others. The defendants were proposed by Dr. Lisboa to serve on the committee. Before the meeting, complaints against the Consul were general. The expression of opinion at the meeting was based entirely on public grounds. It was the opinion of everyone that Mr. de Quadros was hostile to the Goanese community. Dr. Da Cunha suggested the word "anti-Lusitanian" in the memorial, and everybody agreed to it. There was no dissentient at the meeting. There was no personal feeling shown at the meeting against the prosecutor.

Cross-examined.—Every body took an active part at the meeting. The subject of cholera at Poona was not mentioned at the meeting.

Re-examined.—Before the meeting, the quarantine had been removed. Quarantine was not imposed owing to the cholera at Poona.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa said among other things.—I was summoned as a witness for the prosecution at the Police Court, but was not called on as a witness. Mr. Quadros. His wife and mine are connected. I remember the innovations introduced by Mr. Quadros as Consul. There were complaints against them. I saw the Portuguese papers. I joined in the talk against the acts of the Consul. I took the chair at the February meeting. I have seen the memorial sent to the King of Portugal. All the points mentioned therein were the subject of discussion at the February meeting. I assent to all the points. As a matter of fact I agree in everything except as to asking for the Consul's dismissal. I wished to leave that in the discretion of the King and his ministers. I was Mr. Quadros's agent in his office as liquidator to several companies. The defendants showed no personal feeling against Mr. Quadros. The memorial was got up entirely on public grounds.

Cross-examined.—I did not attend the meeting at the Gaiety Theatre, because the draft memorial was not shown me. A few days ago, on my return from Poona, I went to the defendant's solicitor to consult as to what I should do to settle the case. He said it was too late. I showed him a draft apology and asked him whether it could propose the apology. I think I destroyed the letter afterwards.

Re-examined.—From the beginning I have come forward reluctantly in this case.

Mr. H. W. Payne said.—I am solicitor for the defendants in the Police Court, an attack was made by Mr. Perozsha upon all the three defendants. The effect of the document shown me by Dr. Lisboa was that Mr. Quadros was to withdraw the imputation of malevolence, motives, and intentions, and they were to withdraw the strong expressions they had used against him at the meeting. I said to Dr. Lisboa I did not think the judge would allow the withdrawal of the case; and that I would not advise my client to offer an apology.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Quadros admitted at the Police Court, that a criminal charge was brought against him at Goa; but that all the proceedings were afterwards withdrawn.

This closed the evidence for the defence, after which Mr. Inverarity briefly addressed the jury, submitting that he had now shown that the acts of the prosecutor as Consul were the subject of general complaint in the Portuguese community; and that the defendants were not actuated by any personal feeling in the part they took in connection with the memorial.

Mr. Perozsha, on behalf of the prosecution, rose to reply on the whole case; but his Lordship, with the consent of the jury, adjourned the court until this (Thursday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 13th instant, renewing the request made for a sufficient lease of a portion of the road in front of the site to be leased to the Club at Wellington Reclamation, and also asking to have the refusal of the remaining site on the south side of their proposed building. Resolution.—Consideration postponed until next meeting.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, dated 3rd September, enquiring whether the Trustees will allot to the Gymkhana another site on the same terms as those on which they hitherto occupied land on Wellington Reclamation for the erection of a boat house thereon of such design as the Trustees may approve. He forwards a sketch showing the site at the west end of the boat basin Wellington Reclamation, as suitable for the purpose. Read report by Acting Resident Engineer, dated 10th September, forwarding a plan showing the site proposed, and stating that it is objectionable as it shuts out the end of Mr. Green's house, and as during the monsoon the waves wash over the bunder wall at that place, and shows a site on the Apollo Reclamation, which, in his opinion, and in that of the Traffic Manager, would be suitable, and recommends that it be given on the same terms as heretofore, viz., on a nominal rent of 1 per mensem. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The site marked B on Apollo Reclamation should be offered to the Gymkhana on the same conditions as those on which they have hitherto occupied land at Wellington Reclamation.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th September, forwarding report of accident to the s. s. Clan Alpine while entering the Prince's Dock in pilotage charge of Mr. Avent. The vessel came into collision with the central pier at the dock entrance, and the anchor which was hanging under water knocked a hole in the steamer's bows. The pilot explains that the accident was caused by the vessel's engines not moving asternwhen the orders were given; and the Captain of the Clan Alpine admits the explanation, but states that the accident would not have happened had the anchor been hanging at the cathead instead of being awash. The Dock Master explains that the bye-law, which directs that the "flukes of the anchors are to be above water," has not been acted on because several commanders have represented that there is less risk and greater convenience in having one anchor with the stock just awash ready to be let go. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution—At the request of the Port Officer the papers should be referred to him for further report.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th September, reporting the circumstances of a collision between the s. s. Euphrates, making for her moorings in pilotage charge of Mr. Canavan, and the ship Lyra at anchor. He attributes the accident to the effect of the eddies from the middle ground and to the fact of the pilot having too little speed on his vessel. He states that the Lyra's jib-boom was rigged out and so contributed to cause the accident. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution—The Pilot should be cautioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th September, submitting an offer made by Cowasjee Cursetjee, Contractor, to lease for fifty years 1,296 square yards land fronting Frere Road, at the following rents:—

1st 10 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum.
2nd 10 do. 1½ do. do.
3rd 10 do. 2 do. do.
4th 10 do. 2½ do. do.
remaining 10 do. 3 do. do.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The site applied for includes a corner plot, while the rates offered are those for a frontage to Frere Road without a corner. The Trustees lately fixed special rates for corner plots higher than those now offered, and these rates must be adhered to. The offer cannot, therefore, be accepted in its present form.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement from 8th to 14th September.
12 Vessels piloted into harbour.
17 " " out of "
1 " transported.

Statement of vessels that have used Prince's Dock from 8th to 14th September:—

5 Vessels entered.
3 " left.
4 " remaining in Dock.

THE BATTLE OF KANDAHAR.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* sends a very long and interesting account of the battle of Kandahar, from which we take the following extracts. With regard to the action itself the correspondent writes:—There was much stir and excitement among such of the enemy as could be seen on the hills, but this was greatly increased when the guns of C-2 began shelling the village of Mulla Sahibdad. Bullets from Martini and Snider rifles could be heard singing overhead, as if their Afghan owner tried long shots in the direction of the Battery: but the enemy in the village kept well under cover, and when six guns of the screw battery also opened upon the houses from just in front of the Karez Hill, the shelling was so continuous that no one dared show himself beyond the walls. Under cover of this fire General Ross began the infantry movement. General Macpherson moved the 2nd Goorkhas and 92nd Highlanders out to the right and front of the villages, the 23rd Pioneers furnishing an escort to the screw guns, and the 24th Punjabis following the leading regiments as supports. At the same time General Baker got his brigade into motion and entered the orchards and enclosures which shut him out from Gundigan.

To follow the movements of General Macpherson's Brigade first: the 92nd and 2nd Goorkas had orders to rush the village without any halt, and they carried out their orders to perfection. It was the turn of the Goorkhas to lead the Brigade, and they were first out into the open, skirmishing rapidly forward and under Colonel Battye and going straight for the southern front of the village. The 92nd under Colonel Barker worked round to the right, never pausing and doing but little in the way of returning the enemy fire which now became very rapid, the Afghans appearing on the roofs of the houses and lining every available wall C-2 and 6-8 batteries renewed their shelling over the heads of our men, and this had a good moral effect, as the roofs of the houses were swept by shrapnel. At half-past ten the village had been carried at the point of the bayonet, the Goorkhas having the shortest distance to cover, entering first from the Karez Hill side, while the 92nd rushed in from the opposite side. A stubborn resistance was offered to their advance, the 92nd losing several men killed and wounded; among the latter being Lieutenants Menzies and Stewart; Colonel Battye was slightly wounded on the right shoulder, but he continued to lead his men. The village was full of Ghazis, who sold their lives dearly, many shutting themselves up in under-ground chambers and firing upon our men as they passed. Some 200 Afghas were killed in this village alone. Lieutenant Menzies had a narrow escape: after he had been wounded he was placed in an empty room for the sake of shade and comfort. A Ghazi, hidden in an inner room, presently crept out, cut down one of his guard, and slashed Menzies over the head and back, the latter rather a severe wound. The 92nd and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas (under Major Becher), with the 23rd Pioneers and 24th Punjab Native Infantry in support, disregarding a few shells from the Baba Wali Kotal, moved towards the southwestern end of the ridge above them. They soon became involved in dry water-cuts, orchards, and enclosures, every one of which had to be skirmished through, while a smart fire was poured down upon them from the crest of the ridge where the enemy mustered in force. General Macpherson told off picked marksmen to keep down this fire from above, and their steady shooting checked it to a great extent. Leaving Major White with the leading companies of the 92nd and Major Becher with his Goorkhas to continue their hard fight round the corners of the ridge, Sir Donald Stewart now to the 2nd Brigade, which had penetrated into the maze of walls, trees, and nullahs on the left of General Macpherson's line of advance.

General Baker, upon moving out to the left of the Karez Hill, had, by his first line, the 72nd Highlanders, under Colonel Brownlow, and the 2nd Sikhs, the latter being on the right. In the next line, in immediate support, were the 5th Punjab Khan (in rear of the 72nd) No. 2 Mountain Battery, and the 3rd Sikhs (in rear of the 2nd Sikhs,) with the 2nd Baluchis in reserve and escorting the Field Hospital. I have indicated the word which I have put in front of the Highlanders, under Major Stockwell, carried orchard after orchard; but the check occurred where Captain Frome's company, resting for a moment in a dry water-course, was subjected to a terrible infilading fire from a loop-holed wall which the 2nd Sikhs where trying to turn to the right. Captain Frome and several men were shot down and, just when the fire was hottest Colonel Brownlow came up. He was on foot, and had just entered the water-course, when he was struck in the neck by a bullet and mortally wounded. He was dragged a little under cover, but died in a few minutes. His second-in-command, Major Stockwell, hearing of his death, hurried to the water-course where Captain Frome's men were lying under such shelter as they could get, and forming them up round a protecting elbow of the channel made a rush at the wall. Once under the shelter of the enemy's fire, and with the defenders of the wall beginning to waver, the Highlanders placed the muzzles of their rifles through the loopholes from outside and poured a few volleys into the enclosure, completely demoralizing such of the enemy as remained. From this isolated struggle, which cost the 72nd so dear, an idea of the severity of the fighting may be formed. The right wing of the 72nd and the 2nd Sikhs were forced by the enemy's fire to converge, much ground to the right that they left Gundigan on their left rear; but the left wing of the Highlanders under Major Guinness, and the 5th Goorkhas, under Colonel Fitz-Hugh, cleared the ground in front of them, and the latter left it by seeing their fellows running from the orchards beyond. General Baker's right had cleared the densest part of the gardens a short distance in advance of the 92nd on the right, but no sooner did they come a little into the open than the musketry of the enemy in front tried to "rush" them; while three guns in position at the foot of a high hill north of the Pir Paimal Ridge opened fire upon them. Some of the Ghazis actually charged into the ranks of the 2nd Sikhs, and for a moment made an impression. The 72nd, seeing a large body of men preparing for a rush, fixed bayonets and charged out, completely dispersing the armed mob in front of them. One Ghazi, more resolute than the rest, was shot by a sergeant at five yards distance.

The 92nd Highlanders and Major Becher's Goorkhas were now in alignment with the right of General Baker's Brigade, and the time had come for the final rush round the ridge. The enemy's right rested on the northern slope of Pir Faimal Ridge and extended across a basin (it can scarcely be called a kotal) between that ridge and a high hill to the north already referred to. Behind the northern hill the large canals and watercourses, mere ramparts of mud, the river itself being a few hundred yards beyond the series of channels. It was in this basin that Ayub's army made its final stand. It had no entrenchments to line; but a deep water-cut 12 feet broad, with banks two or three feet high and a perpendicular fields in front, served as an excellent defence. There were two camps of 20 or 30 tents each in rear of this channel.

The action from this point can best be understood by following the movements of the 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Goorkhas. They rounded the south-western face of the Pir Paimal Ridge, and succeeded in capturing the village of that name by a series of rushes and turning a wall over on the right. Major White, with the leading companies of his regiment then found himself face to face with some thousands of men who seemed determined to dispute with their guns every inch in the basin. The plan of our attack was for the two brigades to sweep steadily up the basin in line, but General Macpherson saw that as he had advanced so far, and there was a tendency among the enemy to outflank him with overwhelming numbers, there was nothing for it but to continue his advance. Whenever the 92nd and Goorkhas halted and tried volley firing, the enemy ceased to retire and began advancing back to the places from which they had been driven. The 23rd Pioneers had also worked up on the left to aid the Highlanders, and Major White got his men together for a charge. The enemy had tried, by turning the water-cuts on one of the dry channels, to check our advance; but this was a great mistake. Our men were faint from thirst and they welcomed the water as giving new life and strength. Led by Major White, the 92nd made their rush and, as they crossed the two guns at the point of the bayonet, in spite of a cross-fire from a small building on the right, and some 300 or 400 riflemen lying behind a knoll on the slope Pir Paimal ridge. The artillerymen had deserted their guns some time before, and had left both pieces double-shotted. A story is told of a Ghoorka, who had attached himself all day to the Highlanders, which is well found if it be not true. He managed to reach one of the guns first, and leaping up on it he waved his cap and cried in Hindustani:—"This gun belongs to *my* regiment: 2nd Ghoorkas! Prince of Wales's!" Then he thrust his cap down the muzzle, in order that there might be no dispute as to future ownership. The brilliant charge of the 92nd, ably seconded by Major Becher and his two companies of the 2nd Ghoorkas, with the 23rd Pioneers rushing up in support, was one of the leading incidents of the day, the rapidity of the whole affair being almost as startling to General Roberts and General Ross as it must have been to the enemy. The mass of men, said variously to have numbered from 8,000 to 10,000, who had gathered in the orchards and been driven into the basin and towards the rear of the Baba Wali Kotal, were hopelessly broken by the steady wave of men which swept them backward. General Baker's brigade hurried them up wherever they tried to cling to cover in the lower water-courses, and the 92nd were driven like a wedge between them, and the slopes of the ridge, smashing in to their midst when they tried to rally at the two guns, and utterly breaking what little cohesion they still possessed. The first stream of fugitives poured out from the orchards, and made for the Argandab in the Kokaran direction, many of them falling into the hands of our cavalry; the next stream poured back into Ayub's camp, carrying the news of the defeat, and attracting to them the escort of the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal. The last two shots fired by these guns were in the direction of Karez Hill; the first pitched three hundred yards short of where General Roberts was sitting on the crest of the ridge, and did not burst; while the second went whizzing overhead far into the gardens beyond. The screw guns of 6-8 Battery fired a few parting rounds at the fugitives making for Musra, and then Macpherson halted his brigade and formed up his regiments at the foot of the northern slope of the Pir Paimal ridge. General Baker had called a halt some time before, any serious firing directed against his fighting line having ceased when the orchards had been cleared, and the line had swung round to make the turning movement round the ridge.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.

THE Jeypore correspondent of the *Indian Herald* telegraphs.—On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the body of the late Maharajah of Jeypore was conveyed to Gehtore, the place where the remains of the rulers of this State have been cremated since Jeypore was founded, and there, a little before ten o'clock it was committed to the flames, according to the funeral rites of the State. The body of the late Maharajah was brought out of the palace and conveyed to the burning ground, clad in his royal robes and jewels and placed erect in a car of State. Before this car torch bearers ran, carrying funeral cakes and oil. Next went the family priest of the deceased; their long hair unbound and waving in the wind, calling all the while upon Vishnu, (with all sects), the guardian of the vital spark. Then came the carriage itself and immediately in rear the nearer relative followed; and behind the populace, all shewing signs of genuine woe. For the late prince was much beloved and did very much for the good of his subjects. Many thousands of the city people, including nearly all the private servants of the deceased and the officers of State, joined in the funeral procession, and every one walked the whole distance from the palace to Gehtore. Immediately after the ceremony all the male Hindoos of the city shaved their heads and beards, mourning as if a member of their own family had died, and the women too have all gone into deep mourning. All the shops were closed throughout the day yesterday, and no food was cooked in the city until after the funeral party had returned. There is no questioning the sorrow that is felt here. It is universal; it is genuine. Jeypore, among its many enlightened rulers has never had one who has done so much for the real well-being of his people than the prince just departed, and it will be very difficult, if it is possible, to replace him. Just before his death the Maharajah, after consultation with some of his Chief officers, nominated Takoor Kayam Singh, the younger brother of the Takoor of Isardha, as his successor, and it is not unlikely that the nomination will be confirmed by the Government. Yesterday the Residency Surgeon, who is acting here for the Political Agent, absent on leave, visited the palace in the evening and had a conference with the Ranees, the near relations of the late Maharajah, and the principal officers of the State who, with one exception, all approved of the nomination. The dissentient was the Takoor of Jhilaya who contended that the successor should have been chosen from his branch of the family. Major Bradford, C. S. I., the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, has been telegraphed for and his expected here in a few days. On his arrival final arrangements will be made. After the conference yesterday evening the senior Ranee was declared protector of the state *pro. tem.*; and when this appointment was made public all the shops in the city were reopened. The Maharajah breathed his last on the 43rd anniversary of his birthday, and it is said that he died at the exact hour at which he was born.

BENGAL.

SINGULAR STAMPEDE OF HORSES.—The inhabitants of Garden Reach were, on Friday night, the witnessed of an extraordinary sight. Mr. Macklin, one of the well-known importers of horses from Australia, had occasion to land from the ship Thessalus some two hundred and fifty animals, and it became a subject of considerable anxiety how these two hundred and fifty were to be conveyed from the Reach to the stables prepared for them in Dhurrumtollah. At last the Colonial plan was adopted, and it was agreed that the horses should be driven up by a few expert Australians. Accordingly at about ten o'clock at night all was ready for a start. In the dark compound itself, the drivers, armed with the traditional stock whip managed to keep the horses under some sort of control, but the instant the road was reached, the leader caught sight of the glare of the gas lamps and all was over. Breaking away from the drivers, the maddened mob, now in a state of absolute madness, dashed down the Garden Reach Road, over Hastings Bridge, and on to the Maidan. They still kept well together, but, after crossing the first, forked themselves into little bands to reconnoitre the strange land. All night long men were employed seeking these horses, and there is not one section of Calcutta that cannot boast of having effected the capture of its four or five head. Up to Saturday, we believe, some sixty or seventy horses remained to be accounted for. Some went so far as to pay Howrah a visit, and four met with an untimely end. Two of these, it is said, Mr. Macklin can hardly be congratulated on the success of his plan, and, we believe, it is the intention of the authorities to pass certain orders on this mode of landing horses from the ships in the future for the stables. The stock men were unremitting in their efforts to prevent disaster. The most noteworthy point of the affair is that not a single man, woman, or child appears to have met with so much as a scratch. The thundering noise caused by the mob gave timely warning and enabled everyone to seek shelter; but, when we consider the streets they went through, it seems nothing short of a miracle. There were some narrow escapes. One gentleman was thrown down the Reach when he saw the horses coming straight at him, full pelt. Calling to his syce to assist in holding in his horse, he was gratified to see that worthy unduly slow in responding to the squeezing himself through a gateway, and for the nonce, deaf to his master's call. He wisely turned and galloped with the mob, which soon, however, passed by like a flash of lightning without touching him.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE Case of DEFAMATION against "GUP AND GOSSIP."—On the case in which Mr. Charles James Guest, Editor of the *Athenæum and Daily News*, being called on yesterday, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, before Mr. P. D. Shaw, Esq., who appeared for the prosecutor, Mr. Ramaiengar intimated to the Court that a compromise had been come to and that the prosecutor had consented to withdraw the charge.

RUMOURED APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that the rumour regarding the appointment of the Hon'ble V. Ramaiengar, B.A.L., to the post of Dewan to the Maharaja of Travancore, is well founded. It is said that Mr. Ramaiengar's successor as Registrar-General of Assurances will be Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Senior Magistrate of the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court.—*Madras Times.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, a special train left the Egmore station of the South Indian Railway Company, conveying a number of gentlemen to Palaveram to witness some experiments with dynamite conducted by Mr. John Harris. The scene of the experiments was about a mile away from the railway line outside the cantonment, and at this place, which was dotted with hills, tents were pitched for the accommodation of those who had been invited to be present on the occasion. At the time fixed for the commencement of the experiments, a goodly company were assembled together, comprising military officers, members of the mercantile community, and a large number of gentlemen deeply interested in blasting and mining operations. Some dynamite was laid on a boulder by means of a little clay, and when the powder was exploded the mass of rock was completely broken up. Then followed a more wonderful proof of the power of the destructive agent. A block of makeable iron 9" by 8" by 8" was shattered by a few pounds of dynamite placed in a tin canister on the top of it being exploded. The canister was open at both ends, so, if instead of dynamite it had contained gun-powder, there would have been no effect whatever on the iron.—*Madras Times.*

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE OOTY SCARE.—The Ooty correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes under date the 18th instant—To-day at 11 A.M., according to appointment, a deputation, consisting of seven of the leading members of the Mahomedan community headed by Mr. Ghool Mahomed, a member of our Municipal Commission, and the holder of an Empress certificate, a highly respectable resident of this station for the past forty years, waited on His Grace in view to express their regret and surprise at the recent military demonstration, inasmuch as it reflected on their loyalty to the Queen-Empress. The deputation, I am told, was graciously received by the Governor, who made short work of each member on being introduced. His Grace assured them that the Government did in no way suspect them of disloyalty nor was any suspicion entertained in regard to the loyalty of the Mahomedan residents of this station, but as large members were flocking up from the plains and rumours that a disturbance was likely to occur had reached the Government, they had simply adopted such measures as were considered necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. The Governor then entered into a general conversation with each member of the deputation.